## Varied Problems for "The Sun" Readers to Solve

Two Studies in the Management of the Trump Suit at Bridge-A New Idea in the Magic Circle-Solutions of Checker Endings.

given in all the standard text books.

have the move on the white man that

object white is aiming at may be pretty clear, the manner of hitting it is not.

•

principle but on a much smaller scale.

possible arrangements.

HIS BURDEN OF WEALTH EASY.

No Bother, Nothing to Do but

A s a third man came up to a party of two talking on a Broadway

know who the departing one was.

t because it don't exist.

the other rich ones.

knew how it was.

"He is the most sensible and satis-

fied man I know of in all the zone of

"He's got money too, plenty of it,

or at least enough to make him worry

if he hadn't the good sense he has.

How does he do it? Easy enough,

apparently, but still not so easy to

"He does it this way: He had some

coal property that he might have

worked himself with the usual trans-

portation, labor and other troubles

and made a net \$85,000 to \$90,000 a

year out of, but he didn't do it. His

father had done it before him and he

"About a dozen years ago the old

man died and left it all to the son.

his only heir. The son knew what

he could get out of it by doing as his

father did but he didn't like money

well enough for that so he leased the

property to a man who paid him

year lease with privilege of condi-

when the present lease expired.

tional renewal if both were living

"It's a good deal financially for the

lessee and the lessor can have all the pleasure in life he wants for \$52,000 a year and no trouble at all except to

deposit a check every six months for half the rent. He has a fine wife and two daughters and they all think as he does; so there you are, and they

don't care if thirty thousand or so a

year is sacrificed for the comfort they

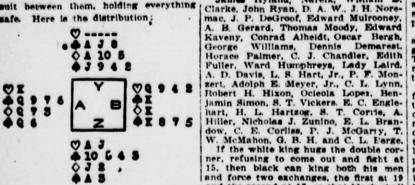
Which is a beautiful example for

get out of the balance.

S a third man came up to a party

corner one of the original two.

Bridge problem No. 324 was a study recognize this as a form of the second in the management of the trump suit. the opposition in the plain suits being my strong, as the opponents of the dec-Aration had the king and queen of every suit between them, holding everything safe. Here is the distribution;



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. and Z want eight of these ten tricks, against any defence.

The solution is for Z to start with a small trump and for Y to win the trick with the ace, dropping B's king. Y returns the smallest of his three diamonds, allowing B to win the trick with the

Ring, while Z gets rid of the jack.

B may lead a spade or a heart, as either will establish a trick in the suit by forcing the ace. As the spade looks the more promising and will give A one es on the ace, so as to lead a diamond

through A to Y's major tenace.

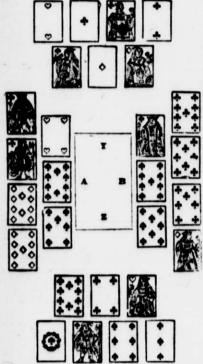
This is the play that was prepared for by getting rid of the jack on the first round of the suit, because if Z had to ad the jack at this stage A would relead the jack at this stage A would for fuse to cover it and Y could not afford to win it, but as it is, Y can win the trick, no matter what A does, and another round of diamonds gives Z a discard of

te losing spade.
This allows Y to lead a small spade give Z a chance to trump it. Then and give Z a chance to trump it. Then the ace of hearts drops the king from A and Y gets rid of a spade. When Z leads the jack of hearts A must trump it. If he plays a small trump Y wins and leads a spade upon which Z puts the ten of trumps. This either holds the trick or makes Y's jack of trumps high. If A trumps the jack of hearts with the queen of clubs Y gets a spade discard and remains with the jack and eight over A's nine and seven, winning the two last tricks, so that all A and B the two last tricks, so that all A and B can win is a trump and a diamond.

B selects the heart suit for his lead at the third trick, Z puts on the ace and Y discards a spade. Z then leads the ace of spades before returning the diand and discards his small third round of diamonds as before so that he can trump the spade and lead heart jack through A.

Correct solutions from: L. S. Hart, Jr., James E. Cox. A. I L. S. Hart, Jr., James E. Cox, A. I. Strasberser, D. Perry, Henry Andresen, George B. Glover, J. W. Wortz, D. A. W., F. L. Bates, Thomas Simpkins, Jr., A. H. Higgins, H. J. Knolls, W. P. W. E. M. Frost, Dr. E. O. Grant, H. K. Thaw, Mrs. Frank J. Hughes, S. C. Harcourt, W. S. Hickox, Walker McMartin, C. F. Johnson, Lillian Bennet Weller, C. F. Bradley, T. J. Campbell, George T. Lane, J. H. Fraser, W. E. Williams, P. R. Kerr, W. B. Matthews, W. G. Langdon, H. C. Kennedy, M. A. Hunt, R. E. Begiey, Henry C. Atkins, O. H. Boston, Keystone and Paul Lippert.

Those who started with the small diand and then made Y lead ace of clubs and a small diamond overlook the defor these twelve letters any numbers fence, which is for A to take out two smaller than 60, but no two numbers trumps at once, after which to be alike. These numbers are to be



Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead. I and Z want all seven of these tricks

Y has the deuce of hearts; ace queen deuce of trumps; ace and queen of dia-monds and the queen of spades. A has the four of hearts; king and jack of clubs; ten and nine of diamonds;

ten and seven of spades.

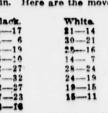
B has the nine eight seven of trumps; king of diamonds; king nine eight of des: no hearts.

Z has the queen of hearts; ten and four of trumps; ace jack six three of spades; no diamonds.

CHECKER ENDINGS.

Problem No. 324, by Miss Lois Corby of Newark, seems to have given the cracks a good deal of trouble, especially those that are not familiar with the standard positions for endings which the experts recognize as won games. out taking the trouble to play them \$1,000 a week for it in on a thirty

The distribution of the pieces was: Black men on 1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 15 and 25, me kings. White men on 12 and 30; play and win. Here are the moves that



### THE REVERSE BID AT ROYAL AUCTION

Innovation Has All the Nullo's Advantages and None of Its Defects.

EXPERTS IN FAVOR OF IT

Now that things have begun to simmer down to a point at which one can skim off the forth, it looks as if the solid elements of the game of auction that are going to turn up as the constituents of the stock for future consumption will below these things out ber of moves to complete the win it Correct solutions from: James Hyland, Nareik, William D. Clarke, John Ryan, D. A. W., J. H. Nore-

If the white king hugs the double cor-ner, refusing to come out and fight at 15, then black can king both his men

which there is no apparent advantage in position for either side. While the

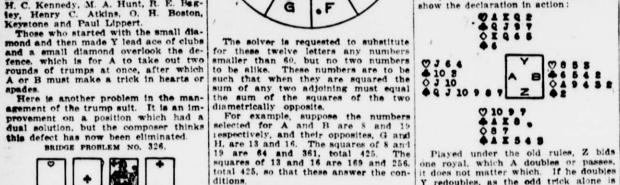
The nullo seems to be left at the post, in spite of two years constant effort on the part of one writer to force it into the game. Had that writer understood the game. Had that where understood the nullo better and presented a rational system of bidding it the result might have been different, but when one persists in advocating a system that is unsound on the face of it, it is only natural that players of common sense should reject it and become prejudiced against the whole thing.

bidding. When players are told that it is used as a defence against the high cards held by the opponents and at the same time are advised to take their own but to leave him in with a spade, expert laugh at it.

The distribution of the pieces is: Black men on 18 and 21; kings on 15 and 29. White men on 20 and 30; kings The trouble with the nullo is that there is no escape for the declarer when he finds he is "in wrong" with his part-ner. One may have an absolute nullo and find the dummy with just enough Here is a problem which contains rather an original idea. In its primi-tive form it was sent to THE SUN by intermediate cards to kill the hand, so that the bidder is never sure of any

O. H. Boston about two years ago, but he wished to improve upon it. In the verse bid, in which the deuces and treys interval the same idea seems to have occurred to H. E. Dudeney in London, who has published one on the same the straight bid. In some places they play nothing but no trumpers reversed, The reverse hid secures all the same time. tration of this situation which came up the other day in trying the new bids: fects. The idea of the pulle of the pull the players with a run of weak hands a fighting chance against the players who hold more high cards than they know what to do with. But the nullo bidder was at the mercy of his partner's cards. The reverse bidder has the tricks in his own hand and nothing that his partner can hold will take them away from him.

Just to show how these bids work out in practice, here are two hands, which are probably the first ever published to show the declaration in action:



The difficulty comes in getting the numbers in pairs so arranged that the end of one pair will fit with the beginning of the next. By limiting the numbers to those between 1 and 59 there is believed to be only one solution possible.

In either event what is B to do?

If a redoubled royal stands Z makes 72 points by getting two odd. If the no trumper stands Y gets five odd. If B tries to take his partner out of the redouble with two diamonds. Y will double that and Z will go no trumps, making five odd, or let the double stand believed to be only one solution possible, whereas if the numbers ran as high as 66 even, there would be at least seven nd sting B for 400. Under the present and sting B for 400. Under the present system A and B are helpless.

Now suppose B is allowed to bid nullos. He will have to go to five at least to shut out the no trumper, and if he is doubled he will be set for 600. as A must win at least eight tricks if Y and Z play well. The nullo is invincible so far as B's hand is concerned. It is A that kills it.

But mow let us suppose that reverse

corner one of the original two, the street. The new man wanted to e can freely bid six reversed no rumps, and if Y or Z overcalls with

ix straight they will be set. Under any other system of bidding is impossible for A and B to save wealth," was the reply. "Look at him the game. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the values at rewalking along there. No burden of care on his shoulders, is there? Not verse bids the hand given above is here reproduced with the cards in the order of their new values. Where B actually that you can see? Well, you can't see holds the lowest spade it becomes the best, or the ace, and so with all the other cards in each hand:



vanted that a voter is against a certain we shall have enough experience with thing because he does not vote for it them to pass the final verdict. The is manifestly unfair. For such a vote to carry any weight each question should be restricted to those who are competent there to take their place?

The ments; in manufacturing and trade a man may be an artisan or a multi-millionaire. It is, however, clear that a majority of scientific men come from

even.

If the vote for abolishing spades at two polls 700 it may be taken as a fair expression of opinion, because almost every one has tried the new game during

every one has tried the new game during the past year, or since it was adopted in England.

If the votes on nulles or reverse bids were cast only by those who had played them long enough to judge their value the percentage in favor of them would probably be as high as or even higher than that in favor of any other change proposed. One must play a new scals of values for a time in order to judge its merits. The writer tried to reverse bids for an evening and found them very confusing. Further acquaintance with them has shown that this soon wears off and the charms of the game become ap-

and the charms of the game become an-Here is what Harry Boardman, the

shire and Vancouver, are driven to adopt such a scheme as reverse bids, or anything of the kind, it is pretty good evidence of the crying need of some way to relieve the monotony when Britain and 19 in Germany.

sumption will bring three things out prominently.

One thing is as good as settled. The spade suit at two a trick will have to go. With it goes the compulsory bid. The third thing will probably be a new rule allowing any bid of one more trick to overcall the previous declaration.

There seems to be a general demand for some such method of simplifying. The present system, which requires the constant application of mental arithmetic. Women make so many mistakes of this character that the errors continually pass unnoticed, and they have long abandoned any attempt to exact a penalty for an insufficient bid. Let the suits retain their present playing value, but make any bid of three overcall any bid of two.

This would eliminate at least two long paragraphs in the present laws, would expedite the bidding, and would also give the players with the ability to the hand. Why should a player wince can make a grand slam in clubs and is willing to bid it not be allowed to do so, just because another player is willing to be set 100 on a bid of only five in the other black suit?

The nullo seems to be left at the post, in spite of two years constant effort on

system, but at last we started it one evening for fun. It went fairly well, but we did not care to have any more of it that evening. The next evening we had another try at it and kept nib-bling at it for a week or so, and soon got used to it. We have played note-

ing else all winter.
"We have found the reverse bids force
the high card holders to bid the full is something radically wrong with a game that allows a player to bungle

his cards and yet win out "THE SUN is continually calling at-ntion to the weakness of optimism in the bidding. One of the great advantages of the reverse bid is that it is such an effective check on the partner's optimism. Suppose he has bid two royals, doubled, and you have only the deuce (United States) birth, 23 others have and no good direct takeouts but enough an American father and 42 an Amerismall cards to declare two no trumps reversed. This not only puts a damper on your partner but smokes out the opponents and starts them to bidding igorously on their strong suit."

The takeouts are certainly an inter-esting feature of the reverse bids, because all the high and dangerous cards in the hands of the opponents are once reduced to low cards. Many pla the straight bid. In some places they ers strongly object to weak takeouts, play nothing but no trumpers reversed, but a weak takeout under the present in others they reverse the trump declara-system may be turned into a very strong tions also and of course every card in one in reverse bids. Here is an illustine plain suits reverses at the same time.

Playing under the present rules, Z bid no trump, A passed, Y said two royals and B passed. Whether it is no trumps after the takeout he loses superiority of these two countries.

At royals B led a trump to have a look, and finding dummy could not ruff anything went through the hearts. All that Y could make was five tricks, so he was set for 150 and simple honors. If Z pulls himself out with three diamonds he is set for 150 at that, but scores simple honors. No matter what he does he is knocked out.

two royals reversed. Of course this re-duces all his partner's good cards to our universities. junk, but his partner can go back if he does not like it.

The advantage is that it warns Z that Y's hand is all small cards and that the takeout it not from strength.
is no other system of bidding that i this distinction. By promoting his own cards Y gets his guarded second bests and tenaces led up to. Here is the practical complexion of Y's hand under the reverse bid, his deuces and treys being now aces and kings:

Playing the hand as reverse royal to lead, Y makes a little slam with our honors, which is somewhat different from being set for anywhere from 120 to 188 under the present system of straight bidding.

As the hand was played B led his

As the hand was played B led his short suit for a ruff and Y won the trick, going at once to trumps and taking them all out. The next thing was to so through the diamonds and make all that were left in Z's hand, Y discarding two hearts so as to keep two clubs and the last trump.

Now a club from Z makes one of his good for a trick, the best heart and the long trump taking the rest, so that the only trick for A and B is one

the only trick for A and B is one club.

It is hardly necessary to point out It is hardly necessary to point out to the intelligent player that this againstribution and Y takes him out with no trumps, B going to two no trumps reversed, and so on up to five or six, it will be Z's lead. If he starts with a spade B makes all his clubs, tries to drop the diamonds, and then he must play a heart. A heart and a diamond are the only tricks for Y and Z against the reverse.

It is hardly necessary to point out to the intelligent player that this against tem of reverse bids gives ample scope for the exercise of individual judgment and that once the novelty and confusion of regarding the smallest cards is maintained in every hand, there being no such thing as wishing for a phonograph to say, "No bid."

The curious taing about these reverse bids is the attention one must pay to

the reverse.

In taking a vote on the subject of adopting various changes in the rules, especially such as relate to noverties in the declarations, it has already been pointed out in these articles that the result of such a vote for reverse.

In taking a vote on the subject of intermediate cards because they are not much affected by the change. In the hand just given if we suppose Y to hold a number of intermediate cards in his nationality than race, so occupation pointed out in these articles that the result of such a vote is of reverse.

## to pass upon ft. If \$50 of these 1,000 do not vote for tiger Gubs that does not mean that they are opposed to the bid. They may not know what it means of Foreign Parentage

Hereditary Influences Shown in Statistics of 917 Who M. Odin's aphorism "Genius is in Answered Questionaire—Big Majority of Pure Native Stock.

population, and undoubtedly they tend

to be the sons of the more successful

of artisans and still fewer to the class

of clerks. Most of them own their

Not a single scientific man is re-

gaged in domestic service, nor is any

known to be the son of a day laborer

classes by an inferior heredity;

that is scarcely the case in America

"The distinctions are of vast im-

ven of the higher grades.

That America owes far less than the so-called middle and upper is popularly supposed to foreign leaven for the production of her brainlest men, leaders in scientific work, is demonstrated by data collected by J. McKeen Cattell in the Popular Science Monthly. In a previous investigation each other, as far apart as New Hampmonths. In the second of 1,000 and Vancouver, are driven to Mr. Cattell showed that out of 1,000 scientific men selected only 126 were

In his present questionnaire he went that an equally small percentage of eign parentage. In fact the figures born and of native born having both

Of 1.154 scientific men from whom was requested, 1,036 replied and 118 the high card holders to bid the full was requested, 1,000 replied and 115 value of their hands, and change a dull did not. Of the replies 16 were blank, sometimes accompanied by the explanation that the information was not readily obtainable or the like, 7 were to the play and yet won the game. There is something radically was not would be sent later or the like, 13 would be sent later or the like, 13 were received too late, 25 were very imperfect, 975 were usable and in most cases complete. This is an un usually full reply to the questionnaire Out of 917 American men of science ried American women more frequently than the reverse. In 165 cases both parents are foreign born and of the same nationality. Including Americans there are 124 marriages in which the nationality of the parents was The American born parents are mainly of British and New England descent; of foreign born parents, 137 fathers and an equal number of mothers are English, Scotch, Irish or Canadian. Germany contributes 77 fathers and 66 mothers. Other nations contribute in all 51 fathers and 44 mothers - fairly equally distributed among Norwegians, Swedes, Rus-

sians, Dutch, French and Swiss, with several from Denmark, Italy and Ja-The parents of American men of science are thus predominantly British-American, with an admixture of nearly 8 per cent. of Germans and about 5 per cent. from other nation-

alities. After showing that Great Britain science largely in excess of their conroyals and B passed. Whether it is tributions to the general population left at no trump or at two royals, Y Mr. Cattell goes on to prove that this and Z are set, and if Z goes back to

"The differences," he says, "are not due to any racial superiority of the British and Germans. Men have been called from these countries to scientific positions here or have come to seek them, and in general a larger proportion of their immigrants have been from the educated classes. This being settled, the hand was tried my own science men so distinguished at reverse bids, so that Y could take as Prof. Muensterberg from Germany his partner out of the no trumper with and Prof. Titchener from England

> "White it is comparatively easy," he continues. "to determine the nationality of scientific men and of their parents. it is almost impossible to determine their race. Indeed a consideration of the subject leads to a realization of the complexity of the racial descent of the peoples forming the nations of western Europe and America. There are 13.5 families stated to be Jews. Of 71.5 German families, 8 are Jews; of 6 Russian families, 5 are Jews; among 660.5 native American families. there is only one Jewish parent. There may be some unrecorded cases; the number of native born scientific men of Jewish family is smaller than might have been anticipated. families are Japanese; none is known to be of negro or of North American Indian descent.

Mr. Cattell's tabulations are also interesting as throwing new light on the much mooted question of the relative influence of heredity and environment Advocates of the heredity theory will find comfort in his discovery that the immense majority of scientific men have come from parent stock of education and culture above the ordinary.

"The professional classes," he says. have contributed in proportion to their numbers about fourteen times as many scientific men as the others, the agricultural classes only half as many classes. The farm not only produces relatively fewer scientific men, but a smaller proportion of them are of high distinction and a larger proportion are in the lowest group. This traverses a common belief, as voiced. for example, by Dr. Charles W. Eliot when he writes: "The country breeding gives a vigor and an endurance which in the long run outweigh all city advantages and enable the well endowed country boys to outstrip their city bred competitors.'

"The writer showed, however, in the previous paper that in proportion

pointed out in these articles that the result of such a vote is of no value unless the voters have had considerable experience with the matter they are asked to vote upon. Several letters have come to hand strongly indorsing this view.

Ballots are sent out naming certain changes. Let us say 1,000 of these is to try them; not for an evening but ballots are returned. To take it for several evenings. Perhaps some day an active that a voter is against a certain to such information is not for several evenings. Perhaps some day we shall have enough experience with can be stated more readily than social have very different social environ-The ments; in manufacturing and trade a

ompletely what he will accomplish in life, equality of opportunity, educa-tien and social reform would be of no it can sometimes deal with them on significance. Such an extreme position, though it is approached by men with so much authority as Sir Francis Galton, Prof. Karl Pearson, Dr. F. A. E. L. Thorndike, is untenable, Equally lived. When we turn from the most extreme in the opposite direction is eminent men to those next in rank, we things, not in men," or the not un-common opinion that almost anything thousands who have not attained can be done with a child by training tinction. and education. It is a problem of degree and of circumstance, a scientific question that could probably be solved within a reasonable time if as much intelligence and money were devoted "Not very far from half of them are to it as to one of the bureaus of the supplied by the professional classes, forming about one-thirtieth of the Department of Agriculture.

"In the meanwhile we must do th

best we can with the material at hand,

even though the interpretation is in

nearly all cases ambiguous. It is here ing and trade of all sorts of occupa-tions are included, but only a small that 43 per cent, of our leading scientific men have come from the part of the fathers belong to the class professional classes. We may conclude that more than one-half of our men of science come from the 1 per cent, of the population most favorably from a small shop in a university situated to produce them. The son of a successful professional man is town to the control of a railway sysfifty times as likely to become a leading scientific man as a boy taken at corded as coming from the class endata also show that a boy born in Massachusets or Connecticut has been fifty times as likely to become a scientific man as a boy born along the Southeastern seaboard from Georgia to Louisiana. They further show that "The working classes outnumber the only one quarter as many men of performance. If the working classes a boy is fifty times as likely to do have equal ability and if they had been given equal opportunity, instead of a this country has hitherto accomplished scientific work of consequence. A boy from the professional classes in New the foreign associates of the Paris Academy there would have been England has a million chances to beand artisan classes in European counwith one chance for a negro girl from tries are separated from the upper he cotton fields.

"A Darwin born in China in 1809 could not have become a Darwin, nor could a Lincoln born here on the us have ancestors of nearly the same ame day have become a Lincoln had average physical, intelectual and social condition; any selection for ability infants had been exchanged there within this short period must be slight have been no Darwin in America and no Lincoln in England. Darwin was a member of a distindo depends on his congenital equipfamily line possessing high natural ability and the advantages of ment. How far what he does do deopportunity and wealth. Lincoln had on his congenital equipment, or how parental inheritance of ability or far his congenital equipment depends wealth, but he too had innate capacity line of descent, we do not know. Most "If no infants had been born with octological writers and some biologists the peculiar natural constitutions of class." are confused in their use of the con- Darwin and Lincoln, men like them cept of heredity. When there is dis- could not have been made by any ussion of the relative influence on social institutions, but none the less performance of heredity and environ- the work they did might have been ment, by heredity there is sometimes accomplished by others and perhaps understood the original constitution of their fame would have been allotted the individual and sometimes his re- to others. There may have been in

emblance to parents and other England other family lines equal in

portance for the organization of so- constituted as Lincoln, but undistin-

lety. If men of performance could guished from lack of opportunity. It

only come from superior family lines, is still more probable that such conthis would be a conclusive argument ditions obtain in Russia and in China,

ity aristocracy. If the congenital equip- innumerable 'mute inglorious' Miltons,

ment of an individual should prescribe Lincolns and Darwins.

"The most exceptional ability may equal or perhaps superior terms. The pointed out how widely distributed in race, age and performance are the may doubt whether their natural thousands who have not attained dis-"Among the two hundred most eminent men who have lived in the history of the world are Napoleon III Nero, Fox, Julian, Fenelon, Clive, Alberoni, Bentley and Gerson. It is quite conceivable that there are at

> men and women having the natural and specific ability of the thousand in this country who have accomplished the best scientific work. "The son of a scientific man may on the average have the inherited ability which would make him under equally favorable circumstances twice, or ten times, or a hundred times, as likely to do good scientific work as a boy taker at random from the community. degree of advantage should be determined. It surely exists, and the chil dren of scientific men should be numerous and well cared for.

present Hving in the United States

hundreds or thousands of men having

as great natural ability as these

There may be a hundred thousand

"But we can do even more to inthe number of productive the whole community and by giving opportunity to those who are fit notable proof of hereditary genius. It would be found to be much less in the probably be shown by the same methods to be even stronger in the lishing and banking houses of Eng land and Germany

"On the one hand, the specific character of performance and degree of there been no civil war. If the two success are determined by family posttion and privilege as well as by physical heredity; on the other hand, marriage, chiefly determined by environment, is an important factor in maintaining family lines. If perform ance were determined by heredity alone there might be expected to be among our thousands leading scientific men some forty mulattoes and some forty of illegitimate birth, whereas there is probably not one of either

THEY HEED THE SERMON

ouple Stop Discourse on Marriage and Are Wed.

FREDERICK, Md., May 7.—The regular service at the Brunswick Baptist Church was turned into a wedding party when some one walked up the aisle and whispered in the ear of the pastor, the Rev. George W. Whiteside, as he was in the midst of a sermon entitled "Take Unto Thyself a Wife.

The pastor nodded his head in answer to the whisper, and a moment later Hillary C. Rockwell and Miss Nellie B. Barger went to the altar and were married. This ended the sermon.

# New Light on the Life of Shakespeare

natural ability to the Darwins and in

this country other individuals as well

Seems incredible after so many years and so much research into everything pertaining to the most discussed writer of all ages.

But right in Stratford-on-Avon Prof. Charles W. Wallace of the University of Nebraska has found indisputable evidence that sheds an entirely new light on the life of the poet.

He shows by newly discovered original documents that many accounts of the poet's life referred to other William Shakespeares.

Don't miss this wonderfully entertaining and instructive article by America's greatest authority on the life of Shakespeare. In Next Sunday's SUN.

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Beautiful pictures of Trent and complete explanation why every loyal Italian hopes some day to see it again under the Italian flag. In Next Sunday's SUN.

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Writer's actual experiences in the city Germany is trying so hard to capture. Raids by Taubes fail to alarm the inhabitants. Remarkable story in Next Sunday's SUN.

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Are you reading the remarkable fiction-fact story THE INVASION OF AMERICA, now running in the Sunday SUN? If not, begin with Next Sunday's exciting instalment. The Invader, having taken Boston. is pushing on to New York. The writer shows by military mathematics what would happen to our "millions of citizen soldiers when needed" if attacked by a trained, fully equipped foe.

> Beautiful Illustrations, Well Written, Timely Articles

In Next Sunday's Sun